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to repeat the calumnies of the past against Italy and against her unfortunate La Marmora. Chiala has certainly earned the gratitude of historians by his earnest, critical account, as well as by the wealth of documents which he has brought within their reach, and his volume takes its place among his other works as second in importance only to his well-known publication of the letters of Cavour.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

*The Story of the Mormons. From the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901.* By WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN. (New York : The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. xxiv, 637.)

RELYING mainly on original Mormon publications, the author has succeeded in giving the first critical and thorough treatment of a "long unwritten chapter of American history." In Book I. he shows from rare and suppressed sources that the Mormon origin depended on the credulity and superstition of the Smith family ; the chapter on the origin of the *Book of Mormon* is not so satisfactory. External evidence is against its early fabrication by Smith's later associate, Sidney Rigdon ; internal evidence makes the *Mormon Bible on Plates* authentic and of some historical interest. First published in 1830, it contains echoes of the anti-Catholic campaign, the Antimasonic agitation in western New York, and the so-called Washingtonian temperance movement. There are also to be found verbal quotations from the *New England Primer* and Paine's *Age of Reason*. If the fraudulent character of the Mormon canon cannot be established, duplicity was yet a mark of its author. Upon the removal of the infant church to Ohio, as described in Book II., Smith claimed as his own the semi-communistic system of Rigdon, and upon the failure of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank, repudiated his debts and fled to Missouri. Here his land speculations were merely symptomatic of the panic of 1837, but his advice to the Saints to abandon their possessions and come to the land of promise brought trouble. What the new converts had lost in the east they were told they might make up in the west by "appropriation of the good things of the Lord." It was this spoiling of the Gentiles that ultimately led to the expulsion of the Mormons from their prosperous settlements in Jackson county. Upon the founding of Far West, Smith succeeded in imposing the tithing system upon his followers, but the attempt to recoup themselves by counterfeiting was another cause for the beginning of active hostilities. Rigdon's notorious Fourth of July oration against the "uncircumcised Philistines of Missouri," in addition to the charge of tampering with slaves, brought about election-day riots and a speedy state of civil war. Both sides were to blame in this. Smith's defiance of the authorities was followed by the massacre at Hawn's Mill, while Governor Bogg's order of extermination was but a result of the depredations of the prophets' "Fur Company."

Book IV. opens with the forced immigration to Illinois and the unexpected welcome of the Saints, for not only the landowners but the politicians were friendly to the rapidly growing church. The Mormon vote

was deemed important by both Whigs and Democrats, but Smith showed his lack of political sense by vacillating between the two parties, for example, scratching the name of Abraham Lincoln on the electoral ticket, although the latter had been instrumental in granting to the Mormons the charters for the Nauvoo city government and the Nauvoo legion. The prophet had already announced to the faithful his plan of taking the state and ultimately the whole country, and now, after abusing Clay and Calhoun, his name appeared in the *Times and Seasons* as candidate for President of the United States! Such absurd pretensions, however, could not hide the dissensions agitating the Mormon body politic. Upon Major Bennett's threat to expose the rotten social conditions at Nauvoo, he was expelled from the church, but not until after giving damaging evidence against the prophet as originator of the spiritual wife doctrine. The rebellion against Smith's polygamous teachings was further disclosed in the issue of the *Expositor*. When this independent journal was wantonly destroyed, the non-Mormon residents organized and armed, demanded of Governor Ford the arrest of the Smiths and landed them in Carthage jail. After the unjustifiable murder of the "martyrs" Joseph and Hyrum, Brigham Young came to the front and was the leader in the evacuation of Nauvoo, necessitated by the continued hostility of surrounding counties.

The migration to Utah is the subject of Book V. Back of this movement with all its hardships was the aim of the church to form a little empire of itself, which was to be self-supporting as well as independent. But the rapid settlement of California by the "forty-niners," and the connection of the two coasts by rail upset the Mormon plans and disclosed the impotence of Mormonism against modern progress. Meanwhile thousands of illiterate converts were drawn from Great Britain and Scandinavia to Utah by false pictures of prosperity. Fortunately the threatened starvation of the first winter was prevented by the influx of gold-seekers, but Young's schemes for economy in the emigration fund led to the later tragedy of the hand-cart expedition. The ambition of the Mormon leaders for political independence was shown in the adoption of a constitution for the state of Deseret, and their confusion of ideas in their application for a territorial delegate. Among the causes for the growth of Young's despotism, Mr. Linn gives the non-interference of the Federal authorities, the helplessness of the new-comers from Europe, the influence of superstition, and the system of church espionage. Of the reality of "blood atonement" demanded of the discontented, and of the actuality of church-inspired murders, evidence is given from official sources. So the responsibility for the Mountain Meadows massacre is attributable to Young because of the fatuous appointment of him as territorial governor. Connected with this were the incendiary teachings in Salt Lake City, Buchanan's discovery of Young's despotism, and the seditious attitude of the Mormons during the Civil War, because of Lincoln's let-alone policy. But with the building of the Pacific railroad the Mormons lost power, and the courts were enabled to indict the

leaders for their polygamous practices. Mr. Linn, besides correcting exaggerated views of Young's executive ability, has given the first consistent account of the fight against polygamy. The final chapter gives as salient points of the Mormonism of to-day,—polygamy traded off for statehood, but still a living doctrine ; false promises of prosperity to the older converts, but the continued fidelity of the younger members ; decreased foreign membership, but increased political power in the west. Closing with a sketch of the persistent Mormon ambition for political supremacy, the author dwells on the vital importance of a Federal Constitutional amendment against polygamy. The book is thoroughly indexed and well illustrated with documents from Mormon sources.

*Colonial Government : An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions.* By PAUL S. REINSCH. (New York : The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. x, 386.)

*Essays in Colonization.* By ALBERT G. KELLER, Ph.D. (Reprinted from the *Yale Review*, August, 1900, May, 1901, February and May, 1902. Pp. 175-190, 30-52, 390-416, 1-26.)

DR. REINSCH has done a serviceable work in bringing into small compass and orderly form the essential facts of colonization. In a brief introduction the modern aspects of colonial enterprise are noted, in contrast with the older, and his own definitions of "colony" and differentiation of colonies are set forth. The distinction which he makes the basis of his classification of colonies is one which is generally recognized but not so definitively characterized as in his terms "settlement" and "exploitation" colonies. These connote both the character of the population and the location of the colonies as to latitude, for each type has its zone.

The work then proceeds, not at first in the paths of the various European discoveries and colonial ventures, but rather across these, to question as to the motive of their undertaking. Adventurer, merchant, missionary, capitalist, and exile are alike hailed on their voyages, and their cargoes or purposes inspected. In this way the movements of population and the motives of colonization are exhibited in brief space. A swift journey through the regions settled or controlled by European enterprise discloses the methods in which these individual motives have expressed themselves.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the general forms of government under which European states have organized their relationship to their dependencies and have exerted control, running the colonial gamut from spheres of influence, colonial protectorates, and chartered companies, through direct administration, representative institutions, and self-governing colonies to colonial federation. Here is presented in brief space a very suggestive and comprehensive view of colonial governments. The description is full enough and clear enough to give one unfamiliar with the subject an intelligent notion of the characteristics of the varied forms of colonial life, and yet so full of interest